ABSTRACT

NEUROTENSIN: NEUROCHEMICAL, PHYSIOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL ASPECTS INCLUDING NOVEL PEPTIDE AND NON-PEPTIDE LIGANDS

First isolated and sequenced in 1973 by Carraway and Leeman, the tridecapeptide, neurotensin, has since been characterized as a multi-faceted peptide in a variety of systems. Neurotensin has a wide distribution in the periphery (particularly the gut) and central nervous system and has been identified as a putative neurotransmitter in the brain. Among other effects, this peptide has been shown to influence feeding, temperature, nociception, gastric secretion, motor activity, blood pressure and hormone release in animals. In humans, neurotensin has been implicated in certain altered states, such as schizophrenia and Parkinson's disease, as revealed in pathological studies. What role drugs which interact with its receptor might play in the clinic is of increasing interest as more is understood about neurotensin's chemistry and physiological functions. In this session discussion will center on recent advances in structure-activity relationships which have yielded important new peptide and non-peptide neurotensin agents including the first potent receptor antagonists. In addition, the regional influences that typical and atypical antipsychotic agents have on endogenous neurotensin systems in the brain will be presented along with new methodologies for measuring dynamic changes in CNS peptide turnover.

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/ymfb0000